

Document 854-A.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
RELATING TO THE CHINA INCIDENT (Vol. 3).

(Excerpts)

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STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

January 16, 1938.

Even after the capture of Nanking, the Japanese Government have till now continued to be patient with a view to affording a final opportunity to the Chinese National Government for a reconsideration of their attitude. However, the Chinese Government, without appreciating the true intentions of Japan, blindly persist in their opposition against Japan, with no consideration either internally for the people in their miserable plight or externally for the peace and tranquility of all East Asia. Accordingly, the Japanese Government will cease from henceforward to deal with that Government, and they look forward to the establishment and growth of a new Chinese regime, harmonious co-ordination with which can really be counted upon. With such a regime they will fully co-operate for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations and for the building up of a rejuvenated China. Needless to state, this involves no change in the policy adopted by the Japanese Government of respecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China as well as the rights and interests of other Powers in China.

Japan's responsibilities for the peace of East Asia are now even heavier than ever before.

It is the fervent hope of the Government that the people will put forth still greater efforts toward the accomplishment of this important task incumbent on the nation.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No.

I.P.S. No. 854-AStatement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, KAORU hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 177 pages, dated Jan.-Dec., 1938, and described as follows: Announcements of the Japanese Government Relating to the China Incident (Vol. 3). I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946.

Witness: Nagaharu Odo (signed)

K. Hayashi (signed)
Signature of Official SE
Chief of the Archives Section
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946

Witness: Richard H. Larsh /s/

J. A. Curtis, 2d Lt. (signed)
NAME

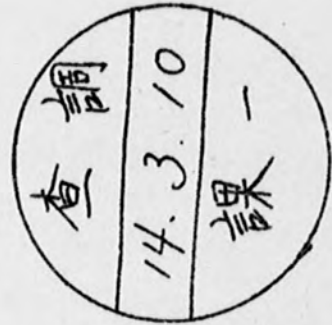
Investigator
Official Capacity

△

昭和十三年十二月

支那事變關係公表集(第三号)

外務省情報部



RETURN TO ROOM 361

FILE COPY

帝國政府聲明(二月十六日)

帝國政府、南京政略後向本支那之民政府、反省、最後、機會ヲ與ヘタル旨ニ及ビ、然ルニ民政府、帝室、真意ヲ解ス漫リ、抗戰ヲ策ミ内民人塗炭ニ苦ミ、察セズ外東亞全局、和平ヲ願ヒル所ナシ、仍ニ帝國政府、爾後民政府ヲ對等トス帝室ト眞ニ提携スルニ足ル新興支那政權成立發展ヲ期待シ是ト兩方互ニ交ヲ調整シテ更生新支那建設ニ協力セ、トス元ヨリ帝室カ支那ノ領土及主權並ニ在支列ノ權益ヲ尊重スル、方針ニハ毫モカハ所ナシ

今ヤ東亞和平ニ對スル帝室ノ責任愈々重シ、政府ノ民カ此重大ナル任務遂行シタラシメ層々奮闘ヲ望ミ止マズ

bu 9724 Doc 854-A

Doc. 854A

ワシントン文書局 第 号
國際檢察部 第八五四A号

證據及び公正ニ因スル證明

余林馨ハ余ガ下記資格ニ於テ即チ外務省文書課長トシ日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモノトシ茲ニ該官吏トシ余ガ茲ニ添附セシル百七十七頁ヨリ成ル千九百三十八年昭和十三年一月ヨリ十二月附下記題名即チ支那事變關係公表集(第三号)文書保管ニ任シ居ルニ茲證明余ハ更ニ添附記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府公文書ナルコト茲下記名稱省又ハ部局公式書類及ビ綴一部ナルコト證明又右字綴番号又ハ引用其他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書正現所在公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ

一 外務省

千九百四十六年/昭和二十一年/九月二十三日
東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄

右者、公的資格

證人

公式ニ因スル證明

林馨(林)
外務省文書課長
尾戸長春

余 John A. Curtis ハ余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部關係在在トシ茲ニ上記題名文書ハ余ガ公務上日本政府上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノトシ茲ニ證明ス

千九百四十六年/昭和二十一年/ 月 日
東京ニ於テ署名

氏名欄

右者、公的資格

證人

John A. Curtis
國際檢察部調査官
Richard H. Larsh.

No. 3 ☆ ☆

Ex. # 9726

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN
CONCERNING THE ALLISON CASE

January 31, 1938.

Concerning the case of Mr. John Allison, American Consul at Nanking, the American Ambassador in Tokyo, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, called on Mr. Komsuke Horinouchi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, at 6:30 o'clock last Saturday evening, January 29th.

The American Ambassador made to the Vice-Minister, an oral representation based mainly on the reports from Mr. Allison; and the Ambassador further informed the Vice-Minister that the American Government expect to receive a suitable expression of regret by the Japanese Government and an assurance that the Japanese Government will take adequate measures for the punishment of those responsible.

As a reply to the American Ambassador's oral representation of the evening of the 29th, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained the following three points to the American Ambassador, Mr. Grew, at 10 o'clock yesterday evening.

1. Under whatever circumstances the incident might have taken place, the slapping by a Japanese soldier of the American Consul at Nanking, Mr. John Allison, was an extremely unfortunate occurrence. Major Hongo, staff officer of the Japanese forces in Nanking, went to the American Embassy and tendered, in the name of the Commander, expressions of regret and apologies which, it has been reported, were accepted on the part of Mr. Allison. The Japanese Government, on their part also, wish to express their profound regret for this happening.

2. In view of the serious character of the incident, the Japanese Government wish to give assurances that, on the completion of the strict investigations, steps will be taken for the adequate punishment of those responsible for the act.

3. In consideration of the possibility of there existing considerable discrepancies as to the circumstances leading to the occurrence in a case of this kind between assertions of those involved in the case; just so, in this case also, there exist considerable differences between the version given in the American complaint regarding the circumstances leading up to the slapping of the American Consul by a Japanese soldier; and as the real facts will be brought to light only after careful and thoroughgoing investigations to be conducted, the carrying out of the investigations will, of necessity, have to be reserved to later date.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 854-B

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, KAORU, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 177 pages, dated Jan.-Dec., 1938, and described as follows: Announcements of the Japanese Government Relating to the China Incident (Vol. 3). I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946.

(signed) K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: Nagaharu Odo (signed) Chief of the Archives Section
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946.

(signed) J. A. Curtis, 2d Lt.
NAME

Witness: Richard H. Larsh (signed) Investigator
Official Capacity

972-B Doc 854-B

昭和十三年十二月

支那事變關係公表集(第三号)

外務省情報部

査調
14.3.10
課一

FILE COPY RETURN TO ROOM 361

南京駐在「フランク」米國領事と関スル情報部長談
(一月三十一日)

一月二十九日午後二時半、駐日「フランク」米國大使、堀内外務
次官を來訪し、以て在南京「フランク」米國領事と関スル米國側
報告ニ基テ、食糧情ヲ詳細説明シ、又後米國政府ハ日本政府
ヨリ適當ナル遺憾ノ意ヲ表明シ、關係者處置訓令對スル充令措
置ヲ執ルルキニ自、保證ヲ期待スル旨ヲ申入リタリ

三十日午後一時堀内次官、ハル「米國」大使來訪ヲ本、本
件ニ関スル當政、意向トテ左記點點ヲ以テ回答セリ
「事實ハ如何、別トシ日本兵カ「フランク」領事ヲ殴打シタルコト、
誠ニ不幸ナル出来事トシ、現地ニ於テモ既ニ本郷參謀ヨリ軍

Doc 54-8

司之官、名、於、本件発生、對、遺憾、陳謝、ヲ、表明セ
ル、次、ヤ、ミ、ア、リ、ン、氏、之、受、入、ル、趣、ニ、リ、カ、帝、王、政、府、ト
シ、長、茲、ニ、本、件、對、哀、心、遺、憾、意、ヲ、表、明、ス
一、帝、王、政、府、ト、シ、本、件、重、大、性、鑑、ニ、関、係、者、處、死、刑、ニ、付、テ、
嚴、重、調、査、ト、シ、之、分、格、置、ヲ、執、ル、ハ、キ、ヲ、保、證、ス
二、改、變、事、件、発、生、ノ、場、合、関、係、者、之、命、ハ、秘、々、相、違、ス、ル、ニ、ト、リ、勝、ニ、ミ、
本、件、ハ、何、テ、米、國、側、報、告、ト、日、本、側、報、告、ト、同、ニ、ハ、相、當、ノ、不、致、
ル、ニ、鑑、ミ、具、相、ハ、允、明、ハ、今、後、調、査、ニ、俟、ビ、調、査、ノ、妥、具、施、ハ、
之、後、日、ニ、留、保、ス、ル、コ、ト、ト、シ、タ、シ、

1902☆

證明書

ワシントン文書局 第

号

國際檢察部

第八五四号

典據及び公正に證明

854-B

余、林 馨、余が下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ外務省文書課長トシテ、日本政府ト公的関係ニ在ルモノトシ、並ニ該官吏トシテ余が茲ニ添附スルタレ、更ヨリ成ル、千九百三十八年、昭和十三年、十月、附下記題名、即チ支那ノ袁関係公文書集(第三号)、文書、保管ニ任シ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及び文書カ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、並ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公文書類及ビ綴入部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(右ノ「綴入」綴入管又ハ引用、其ノ他公文書類又ハ綴入於ケル該文書、正現所在、公文名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

千九百四十六年、昭和二十一年、九月二十三

東京ニ於テ署名

当該官吏署名欄

林 馨 園

右ノ者、公的資格

外務省文書課長

證人

尾 戸 長 春

公年三周ニ證明

余、Richard L. Lash、余が聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、並ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ余が公務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年、昭和二十一年、九月二十三

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 欄

Richard H. Lash

右ノ者、公的資格 國際檢察部調査官

證人

T/4

Toguchi

Doc. No. 854-C

Page 1 **

Collection of Official Announcements Concerning
China Incident (No. 3)

Information Department, Foreign Ministry

December 1938

September 22, 1938

Mr. Avenol
Secretary General of the League of Nations
Geneva

I acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 19th September 1938, transmitting the invitation based on the first paragraph of Article 17 of the Covenant, and addressed to the Imperial Government by the Council of the League of Nations.

The Imperial Government hold to the firm belief that the method as envisaged by the Covenant of the League of Nations can not bring about a just and adequate solution of the present conflict between Japan and China and their attitude in this regard has repeatedly been made clear in the past.

I have the honour of bringing to your knowledge that, for this reason, the Imperial Government regret that they are not able to accept the invitation of the Council.

K. Ugaki
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Japan

C E R T I F I C A T EW.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 854-CStatement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, KAORU, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 177 pages, dated Jan.-Dec., 1938, and described as follows: Announcements of the Japanese Government Relating to the China Incident (Vol. 3). I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946.(signed) K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: Nagaharu Odo (signed)

Chief of the Archives Section
Official CapacityStatement of Official Procurement

I, John A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946.(signed) J. A. Curtis, 2d Lt.
NAMEWitness: Richard H. Larsh (s)Investigator
Official Capacity

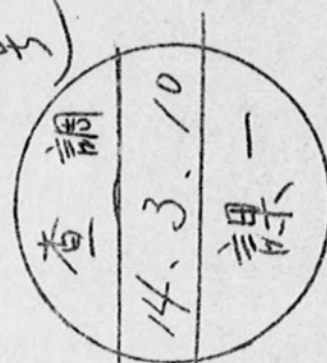
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昭和十三年十二月

支那事變關係心裏集(第三号)

外務省情報部



規約第十五條ニ基ク國際聯盟理事會、招請狀ニ對スル

帝國政府回答(情報部発表)(九月二十二日)

十九百三十八年九月九日附貴電ヲ以テ、上述「リタル」國際聯盟理事會、帝國政府ニ對スル規約第十五條第一項ニ基ク招請ヲ接受セリ。

☆ 帝國政府、國際聯盟規約、豫見スルカ如キ方志ニ依リ、今次日支紛争、公正妥當ナル解決ヲ見出シ得サルヘキヲ固ク信スルモノニシテ

右帝國政府方針ハ已ニ屢々之ヲ明ニシタルカ、今回理事會、招請无

亦右理由ニ依リ遺憾トシ之ヲ受理スルヲ得サルヨリ回答スルハ榮幸有ク。

昭和十三年九月二十二日

日本帝國外務大臣宇垣一成

國際聯盟事務總長「アサ」殿

Doc. 854. C

證明書

文書局

第 號

國際檢察部

第五四〇號

典據及公正之證明

余、林馨、余が下記、資格に於て、即ち外務省、文書課長として日本政府と公的関係に在ることを、並に該官吏として余が茲に添附する、百六十七頁より成る、千九百三十八年、昭和十三年、一月より十月附、下記題知、即ち又那事変関係公表集(第二號)、文書保管に任じられたることを證明す。

余、更に添附、記録及び文書、日本政府、公文書として、並に下記記載、省又、部局、公式書類及綴、一部に於て證明す(若し、綴番號又、引用、其他公式書類又、綴に於て該文書、正規所存、公式記載の所持記又、外務省

千九百四十六年、昭和二十一年、九月二十三日

東京に於て署名

当該官吏署名欄

右、省、公的資格

證人

公式に於て證明

林馨 (林)

外務省文書課長

尾戸長春

No. 3 ☆

余 John A. Curtis、余が聯合國最高指揮官司令部に關係する、並に上記題知、文書、余が公務上、日本政府、上記署名官吏より入手せられたることを證明す。

千九百四十六年、昭和二十一年、月 日

東京に於て署名

右、省、公的資格

證人

John A. Curtis

國際檢察部調査官

Richard H. Larsh

E. #972d

Document No. 854-D

Page 1*

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN

October 12, 1938.

The operations just undertaken in South China by the Imperial Japanese forces are purely military operations for the purpose of intercepting the principal route for arms and munitions supply to the Chinese forces and destroying the important points of hostile machinations against Japan.

The policy hitherto pursued by the Japanese Government of respecting the rights and interests of third Powers remains unchanged. Although the best efforts will therefore be exerted for the prevention of any damage to them in the present operations, it is earnestly hoped that the third Powers will understand the real intentions of Japan and extend cooperation to the efforts of the Japanese forces and thereby preclude the occurrence of any untoward incidents.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 854-D

Statement of Source and Authenticity

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Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946

(signed) K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: Nagaharu Odo (signed)

Chief of the Archives Section
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946.

(signed) J. A. Curtis, 2d Lt.
NAME

Witness: Richard H. Larsh /s/

Investigator
Official Capacity

Gu 9720 Doc 854-D

昭和十三年十一月

支那重要關係表集(第三号)

外務省情報部



南支作戰ニ関スル情報部長談(十月十二日)

今次帝國軍、南支作戰、支那軍ニ對スル軍需品、主ニ補給路ヲ遮斷シ、抗日策謀、重要據點ヲ覆滅スル爲、純軍事行動ニ外ナラズ。

在支第三國權益甚重、帝國政府從來方針、何嘗渝ル所ナシ。從テ今次行動、於テモ之ヲ損害防止ニ周シ最善ノ努力ヲ致ス。又勿論、在支第三國側、於テモ之ヲ帝國ノ意、在ル所ヲ諒解シ、在帝國軍、努力ヲ協力シ以テ不慮ノ事故發生セシメサル様特別留意ヲ要望スル所ナリ。

8540

證明書

ワシントン文書局 中 号

國際檢察部 中 五四〇号

與據及公正に關する證明

余林啓ハ余が下記ノ資格ニ於テ即ケ外務省文書課長トシテ日本政府ト公的関係ニアルモノナルコト並ニ該官吏トシテ余が茲ニ添付セラルル百十七頁ヨリ成ル一九四六年/昭和二十一年/二月ヨリ十二月附下記題名即ケ支那事變関係公表集(第三号)ノ文書ノ保管官任シ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス余更ニ添付ノ記録及文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト並ニ存下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類及綴部ナルコトヲ證明ス(若シテハ綴巻号又引用其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ正親所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

一、外務省

一九四六年/昭和二十一年/九月二十三日

東京ニ於テ署名

当該官吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

證明人

林

啓

(林)

外務省文書課長

尾戸 長春

公式入手ニ關する證明

163

余 John A. Curtis ハ余が聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナルコト並ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ余が公務上日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス

一九四六年/昭和二十一年/ 月 日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名欄 John A. Curtis

右ノ者ノ公的資格 國際檢察部調査官

證明人

Richard H. Larsh.

Pr. Ex. 65 (Page 1) -- IFS Doc. 854-E
Ct. Ex. ____

The Foreign Office made public at 10 o'clock p.m., November 18, the following text of the Japanese Government's reply to the Note of October 6th of the Government of the United States, concerning American rights and interests in China, which was delivered to the American Ambassador Mr. Joseph Grew in the evening of the same day.

EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note, No. 1076, dated October 6th, addressed to the then Minister for Foreign Affairs Prince Konoye, concerning the rights and interests of the United States in China.

In the Note are cited various instances based on information in the possession of the Government of the United States that the Japanese authorities are subjecting American citizens in China to discriminatory treatment and violating the rights and interests of the United States.

I have now the honour to state hereunder the opinions of the Japanese Government with regard to these instances.

1. The circumstances which led to the adoption of the present measures concerning export exchange in Tsingtao and the present situation being, so far as the Japanese Government are aware, as set forth below, they consider that those measures can not be construed as constituting any discrimination against American citizens.

A short time ago the Federal Reserve Bank of China was established in North China whose notes with an exchange value fixed at one shilling and two pence against one yuan, have been issued thus far to the amount of more than one hundred million yuan, and are widely circulated. These bank notes being the compulsory currency of the Provisional Government, the maintenance of their value and their smooth circulation is regarded as an indispensable basis for the conduct and the development of economic activities in North China. Consequently the Japanese Government have taken a co-operative attitude; and all Japanese subjects are using the said notes, and in their export trade are exchanging them at the rate of one shilling and two pence. On the other hand, the old fa-pi still circulating in these areas has depreciated in exchange value to about eight pence per yuan. Consequently those who are engaged in export trade and are using this currency are enjoying illegitimate profits, as compared with those who use the Federal Reserve notes and carry on legitimate transactions at the legitimate rate of exchange; that is to say, Japanese subjects who use the Federal Reserve notes have been suffering unreasonable disadvantages as compared with persons who while residing and carrying on their business in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of North China, use nevertheless, the old fa-pi exclusively.

Furthermore, the existence of the beforementioned disparity in exchange value between the new notes and the old fa-pi, which the Federal Reserve Bank has been exchanging at a rate not very much below par, is bound to exert an unfavourable effect upon the exchange value of the new notes, and eventually upon the exchange value of the Japanese yen.

The Japanese Government feel that it is incumbent upon them not to remain indifferent to such a situation.

The export exchange measures adopted in Tsingtao are calculated to place the users of old Chinese currency who have been obtaining unfair profits, on equal footing with those who are using the Federal Reserve notes. These measures are also intended to protect the exchange value of the Federal Reserve Bank notes. Inasmuch as the application of the measures makes no differentiation according to nationality they cannot be considered as discriminatory measures. As a matter of fact, it is through these measures that those users of the Federal Reserve notes who had in a sense been discriminated against, have been placed on an equal footing with the others, and thus enabled to compete on a fair basis.

2. In North and Central China the new Chinese regimes some time ago effected revisions of the Customs tariff in an attempt to secure a rational modification of the former tariff enforced by the Kuomintang Government, which was unduly high and ill-calculated to promote the economic recovery and general welfare of the Chinese people. However, the schedule actually adopted for the time being is the one that was approved by the Powers in 1931, so that no complaint has been heard from foreign residents of any nationality on the spot. The Japanese Government are of course in favour of the purpose of the said revision, believing that it will serve to promote effectively the trade of all countries with China.

3. As for the organization of certain promotion companies in China, the restoration and development of China's economic, financial and industrial life after the present Affair is a matter of urgent necessity for the welfare of the Chinese. Moreover, the Japanese Government are deeply solicitous for the early inauguration and progress of work having for its object this restoration and development, for the sake of the realization of a new order in East Asia, and are doing all in their power in that direction. The North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company were established with a view to giving China the necessary assistance toward the said restoration and also with the aim of contributing toward the development of China's natural resources. It is far from the thoughts of the Japanese Government to impair the rights and interests of American citizens in China or to discriminate against their enterprises. The Japanese Government therefore do not oppose, but welcome heartily, the participation of third Powers on the basis of the new situation that has arisen.

The telecommunication companies in North and Central China and of the inland navigation steamship company at Shanghai and the wharfage company at Tsingtao have also been established to meet the imperative need of an early restoration of communications, transportation, and harbor facilities. With the exception of the telecommunications enterprise, which, because of its obvious relation to the maintenance of peace and order and to the national defense, as well as because of its public character, has been placed in the hands of special companies, all these enterprises are turned over to concerns that are ordinary Chinese or Japanese juridical persons, without any intention of allowing them to reap monopolistic profits by discriminating against America or any other Power. As regards the wool trade, while the control of purchasing agencies was enforced for a time in the Mongolian region, it has since been discontinued. There is no plan at present of any sort for establishing a monopoly in tobacco.

4. Concerning the return of American citizens to the occupied areas. Your Excellency is aware that in North China there is no restriction, excepting in very special cases where the personal safety of those who return would be endangered, while in the Yangtse Valley large numbers of Americans have already returned. The reason why permission to return has not yet been made general is, as has been repeatedly communicated to Your Excellency, due to the danger that persists because of the imperfect restoration of order and also to the impossibility of admitting nationals of third Powers on account of strategic necessities such as the preservation of military secrets. Again, the various restrictions enforced in the occupied areas concerning the residence, travel, enterprise and trade of American citizens, constitute the minimum regulations possible consistent with military necessities and the local conditions of peace and order. It is the intention of the Japanese Government to restore the situation to normal as soon as circumstances permit.

5. The Japanese Government are surprised at the allegation that there exists a fundamental difference between the treatment accorded to Japanese in America and the treatment accorded to Americans in Japan. While it is true that in these days of emergency Americans residing in this country are subject to various economic restrictions, yet these are, needless to say, restrictions imposed not upon Americans alone but also on all foreigners of all nationalities as well as upon the subjects of Japan. I beg to reserve for another occasion a statement of the views of the Japanese Government concerning the treatment of Japanese subjects in American territory, referred to in Your Excellency's note.

As has been explained above, the Japanese Government, with every intention of fully respecting American rights and interests in China, have been doing all that could possibly be done in that behalf. However, since there are in progress at present in China military operations on a scale unprecedented in our history, it may well be recognized by the Government of the United States that it is unavoidable that these mili-

...operations should occasionally present obstacles to giving full effect to the intention of respecting the rights and interests of American citizens.

Japan at present is devoting her energy to the establishment of a new order based on genuine international justice throughout East Asia, the attainment of which end is not only an indispensable condition of the very existence of Japan, but also constitutes the very foundation of the enduring peace and stability of East Asia.

It is the firm conviction of the Japanese Government that in the face of the new situation, fast developing in East Asia, any attempt to apply to the conditions of today and tomorrow inapplicable ideas and principles of the past neither would contribute toward the establishment of a real peace in East Asia nor solve the immediate issues.

However, as long as these points are understood, Japan has not the slightest inclination to oppose the participation of the United States and other Powers in the great work of reconstructing East Asia along all lines of industry and trade; and I believe that the new regimes now being formed in China are prepared to welcome such foreign participation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 854-E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, KAOFU, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 177 pages, dated Jan.-Dec., 1938, and described as follows: Announcements of the Japanese Government Relating to the China Incident (Vol. 3). I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946.

(signed) K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: Nagaharu Odo /s/

Chief of the Archives Section
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946

(signed) J. A. Curtis, 2d Lt.
NAME

Witness: Richard H. Larsh /s/

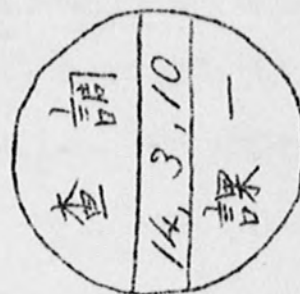
Investigator
Official Capacity

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Doc 854-E

昭和十三年十二月

支那事変関係公表集(三三三)

外務省情報部



在支米國權益ニ對スル米帝國回答ニ関スル情報發表
(十月十日)

米國政府、去十月三日所近衛外務大臣宛公文ヲ以テ(主眼點

ニ於テハ爲替管理(一)北支及中支ニ於テハ國說弁、改正

(二)通信運輸、埠頭、開港、諸公社、設立(三)帝國軍、軍

事上、必要ニ基テ諸制限等、諸點ニ付申入ル所アリ
對シ有田外相ヨリ本大臣「アル」駐日米國大使宛公文ヲ

以テ、通回答
又貴國總上政候陳者支那ニ於テ貴國舊來權益ニ關シ十月三日所

貴國第一〇七ニ號スル近衛前外務大臣宛書申越、
以テ有之聞悉被候

又貴國ニ於テ閣下、貴國政府、有スル情報ニ基キ多事例
ヲ舉テ支那ニ於テ亦亦官憲カ貴國人民ニ對シ差別待遇ヲ興

貴國舊來權益ヲ侵害ニ居ル旨申述(一)候處皇等事例(二)行亦亦
政府自解、同陳スル左通ニ有之候

No. 1

Doc 554-E

一、青島ニ於テ現ニ輸送を替へて之を定規ニ居ルカ如キ措置ヲ
謂フニ至ル經濟並ニ現狀ニ當テ政府亦知ル所ニ依ルニ在リ
、如クニテ實ニ人民ニ對シテ何等差別待遇トナシ、非ニ下等
部ニ對シテ北支ニ於テ中ニ聯合準備銀行、設立シ、見世ノ銀行
券ハ圓ニ付一志ニ片、對外價値ヲ有スルコトニ其ノ發行
官ハ說ニ一億數千萬圓ニ達シ、敏ニ普及スルニ至リ且
同銀行券ハ臨時政府、強制通貨ニシテ同券、價值維持並
ニ圓滑ナル流通ハ北支ニ於テ經濟活動、運行進歩、基礎
トシテ不可缺ナルモノト認メラ、タル結果亦政府、之協力ス
ルノ態度ヲ執リ来レルヲ以テ亦市民、總テ同券ヲ使用シ
居ル從ツテ對外輸送ニ當リテモ一志ニ片、相場ニ外貨ニ
換算スルニ次第ナリ、然レ、必而尙同是ノ流通、居ル者
法幣、其ノ實際上、對外價値ハ片對外、一志ニ片ニ等
シ、利用セル點ヲ取引ハ一志ニ片、聯銀券、利用ニ志定、
對外價値ニ依リ正當ナル取引ヲ行フ者ニハ一志ニ片、對等
アリテ聯銀券ヲ使用シ居ル市民、其ノ北支新設ノ舊幣
地域内ニ居住營業業ニシテ尙モ舊法幣、ニ使用スルモノ
利益ヲ蒙リ居リタル次第ナリ、此面聯銀券、發行ニ志定、
テ換算スルニ舊法幣ト聯銀券、對外價値、有ルコト、
有スルコト、此、聯銀券、對外價値、日本圓、對
值ニモ更ニ影響ヲ及ボスヲ以テ亦政府、之協力ヲ得
ルヲ得タル次第ニテ青島ニ於テ條件輸送を替へて之を定規
ニ利益ヲ得ツルモノヲ舊法幣使用者、必而、聯銀券、使用者

No 2

Doc 854-E

ノ地位ト同等ナラント共ニ聯銀券ノ対外價值維持ヲ擁護セ
トスル一ノ企圖アリモナリ而モ本措置ハ主權依リ適用ノ實
ニスルモノニ非ヤルヲ以テ何等ノ差別待遇ニ非ス寧ロ從來一種ノ
差別的待遇ヲ受ケ居リタル聯銀券使用者ノ地位ハ本措
置ニ依リ初メテ同等ナリ完全ニ平等ノ基礎ノ下ニ競争スル
ヲ得ルニ至ル次第ナリ

二 北支及中支ニ於ケル支那新政權カ通般関稅率改正ヲ
實施スルニ要スル民政所ノ施行セル稅率カ不平等ニ於テ
ニテ經濟復興民生ノ福祉ヲ圖ルニ適セザルニ鑑ミ合理的改正ヲ
為サントシタルモノナルモ免ニ用取敢ヘス各小カ既ニ承認シタル
一九二二年ノ稅率ヲ採用セルモノニテ或特定小ノ利益ヲ企圖
シタルモノニ非ス從テ右改正ニ對シ如何ニモ、在支居留民ヨリモ
不滿ノ聲ヲ聞カレリニ次第ナリ而モ政府モ固ヨリ其ノ改正ノ趣旨
ニ賛成ニテ本改正ニ依リ各小ノ對支貿易ノ念々促進セラルモノ
ト思ヒ居リ

三 次ニ支那ニ於ケル政權ノ企業會社ノ設立ニ付ハ今次事變後
ニ於ケル支那ノ經濟財政及産業等ノ復興開發カ支那民生
ノ存息眉ノ急務ナルノミナラス而モ政府トシテ、東西ニ於テ新
秩序建設ノ為メ復興開發事業ノ急務ナル者ナリ及ビ其ノ
進行ニ重大ナル周バ有シ凡有積極的努力ヲ傾注ス居ルモノニ
ニテ北支及中支兩國及中支那振興ノ開發會社ノ設立ヲ旨
ルハ支那側ニ對シ右復興ニ必要ナル援助ト供與スルト共ニ支那
ノ資源開發ニ寄與セトスルモノニ外ナラス何等省小人民ノ支
那ニ於ケル權益ヲ言ヒ其事業ニ差別待遇ヲ與フルモノニ非ス

☆

No 3

Doc 858-E

從テ帝小政所トミテ、新事能ニ立脚ミテ、我ヲニ協力セトスル事
ニ小、今加ニ對ニ反對スル意無シ、ハ勿論寧ロ大ニ之ヲ歡迎ス
ルモ、ナリ

北支及中支ニ於ケル電氣通信会社、上海ニ於ケル内河汽船会社
ニ青島埠頭会社ノ設立モ亦事業ニヨリ破壊ヲラレタル通信
輸及港灣經營機關ノ至急整備スルノ緊急必要ニセラルモ、
テ爾處電氣通信事業カ公共的性質ヲ有スルミナラス治安小
防軍關係ヨリ特殊会社ノ事業タルハ当然ナルハ、此ノ他、普通
支那又ハ日本法人ニテ何レモ資本又ハ等ニ對ニ差別的待遇
ヲ受ヘ利益ヲ得トスルコトノ目的トシテ居ルモノニ非ス、尙事モ取引
ニ付テハ蒙疆地方ニ於テ買辦機關ヲ統制ニタルコトアルモ現在右
ハ撤去セラレ居リ又煙草ニ付テハ現在何等專賣計畫事實
存ス

四、我軍占領地域ヘ、貴小人民、復歸ニ付テハ北支ニ於
テ復歸カ却復歸者、安全ニ當テカ如キ特殊場合外之
ノ制限ニ居ニス揚子江流域地方ニ於テ既ニ多數貴小人民、復
歸見タル所承知、通ナル處未タ商一般の復歸ヲ許容シ
得サルハ屢次申進通リ或ハ治安ノ未タ恢復セラレサルナ
危險ヲ慮リ或ハ機密保持等致軍作戰ノ必要上事ニ志人
ノ立入ヲ許シ得サル事由アルニ基クモノナリ、其他一般ニ右占

★

NO 4

領地域内ニ於ケル貴小人民、居住往來營業及ニ通商ニ
課セラル居諸制限モ亦占領地域内ノ治安ノ現狀及軍事上
ノ必要ニ基ク最少ノモノニシテ帝小政所ニ於テハ事情ノ許ス
限リ速ニ常態ニ復セシメコトヲ期シ居ル次第ナリ

Doc A54-E

五、貴州領域内ニ於テ帝小臣民ノ受ケ居ル待遇ト帝小
内ニ於テ貴州人民ノ受ケ居ル待遇ト、同ニ何等ノ根本的
ナル差違アリトナスカ如キハ帝小政府ノ意外トモ所ニ
帝小内ニ於ケル貴州人民カ刻下、非常事態ニ際シテ
ニル経済上ノ拘束ヲ課セラレ居ルハ事実ナルモ斯ノ如キ拘
束ハ帝小臣民及貴州人民ノ外、外人モ均ニ之ヲ受ケ
居ル所ニシテ特ニ貴州人民ニノ課セラレタルモノニ非サルト
ハ申ス迄モモ尚貴州領域内ニ於ケル帝小臣民ノ待遇ニ
関シテ貴州中ニ陳テララル貴見ニ付テハ、別ニ帝小政府ノ
見解ヲ申述スヘキコトヲ留保セルモノナリ

以上屢述ノ通り帝小政府ハ支那ニ於ケル貴州權益之充
分ニ尊重スルノ意圖ヲ込メ去未得ル限リ、如何ナク之ヲ保
テル處目下東亞ニ於テハ有史ス未嘗見サル大規模ノ
軍事行動行ハルツアルヲ込メ貴州權益尊重ノ意圖ヲ
実行スル上ニ時トシテ保障ヲ主スルコトアルハ貴州政府ニ於モ
御諒解相成ルヘキトナ候

目下帝小ハ東亞ニ於テ眞ノ實際正義ニ見テ新秩序建
設ニ全カク與テ邁進スツアル次第ナルカ之ヲ達成ハ帝小
ノ存立ニ缺クヘカラサルモノナルニナラス東亞永遠安定ノ
礎石タルキモノニ有之候今々東亞ノ大地ニ於テ新ナル情勢
ノ展開スツアルノ秋ニ至リ事要前ノ事態ニ適用アリタル觀
念乃至原則ヲ込メ其ノ實現正及今後事態ヲ律セトスル
コトハ何等モ面ノ問題ノ解決ヲ齎ス所以ニ非ルニミナス

☆

265

No 6 ☆

Doc 854-5

又東亞恒久平和ノ確立ニ資スルモノニ非ヤルコトヲ信スル次第
ニ有之候
既東亞實業其便ノ列ニ於テ叙上ノ趣旨ヲ諒解セラル
企業貿易ノ諸分野ニ目ヲテ東亞再建ノ大業ニ参加セラル
コトニ對シテハ亦ホトニテ何等之ニ反對スルノ意無キノミナ
目下支那ニ於テ成長中ナル政權トシテモ之ヲ歡迎スル用意
アルモノト存セシ候
右回答申進旁々存大匠ニ在ニ在テ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表
シ候 敬具 (八頁—九頁)

證明書

Doc. 854 E

フレント文書局 附 号

国際檢察部 中八五四E号

典據及び公正ニ関スル證明

余、林馨、余が下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ外務省文書課長トシテ日本政府ノ
公的関係ニ在ルモノナルコト並ニ該官吏トシテ余が茲ニ添附セラレタル白土
頁ヨリ成ル千九百三十八年、昭和十三年一月ヨリ十二月間、下記題名即チ支部
ノ要綱係公武東(中三三)ノ文書ノ保管ニ任シ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。
余、又ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書が日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、並ニ右ノ下記名
稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公文書類及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス(若シテハ綴番
号又ハ引用、其他公文書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ正規所在、公武名稱
ヲモ時記及ビ)

一 外務省

千九百四十六年、昭和十一年、九月二十三日
東京ニ於テ署名

茲該官吏署名欄

右ノ者、公的資格

證人

林 馨 (印)

外務省文書課長

尾戸長春

公武人ノニ関スル證明

余 John A. Curtis、余が聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アル
ナルコト、並ニ上記題名ノ文書、余が公務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨ
リ今ニシタレモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年、昭和十一年、 日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名欄

右ノ者、公的資格

證人

John A. Curtis

国際檢察部調査官

Richard H. Larch

No. 3 ☆ ☆

C. #9724

Br. Ex. 65 (Page 1)--IPS Doc. 854-G *

ADDRESS OF THE PRIME MINISTER, PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOE,
BEFORE THE 73RD SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET

January 22, 1938.

The New Year is with us amid the storm and stress of the China Affair. Today at this session of the Imperial Diet which faces a momentous crisis of our nation, I have the honour to wish with you a long life to our Sovereign and prosperity and happiness to the Imperial House, before stating to you the views of the Government. I have been moved beyond words by the Imperial Message that was graciously granted at the opening session and by the deep concern shown by His Majesty over the present situation.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that Japan's immutable national policy aims at building the edifice of permanent peace for East Asia on the unshakable foundation of close co-operation between Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and to contribute thereby to the cause of world peace. The adoption some time ago of our determined policy not to deal with the obdurate Kuomintang Government of China, and the exertion of ceaseless efforts towards the cultivation of friendly relations with the Powers, have been both dictated by this policy of the Government. We all rejoice for the sake of world peace that the tripartite Anti-Comintern Agreement between Japan, Germany, and Italy was completed through the participation of Italy last fall.

It is now more than half a year since the commencement of the present conflict. The fields of hostilities have been extended from North China to Central and South China. The valorous and daring operations of the Imperial forces have brought us victory after victory. Nanking, the Chinese Capital, quickly fell into our hands. The situation is developing most favourably for Japan. While this is, of course, due to the August Virtue of our Sovereign, I am profoundly grateful for the loyalty and courage of the officers and men of the Imperial forces at front and for the ardour and enthusiasm of all our people at home.

Now the Government look forward to the emergence of a new Chinese regime which may really be counted upon to co-operate with Japan, and with such a regime they intend to adjust the Sino-Japanese relations and lend their hands in the rehabilitation of China, and in laying firmly thereby the foundation for a permanent peace of East Asia. Needless to say, there will be no change in Japan's policy to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China and the legitimate rights and interests of Third Powers in China.

The mission of Japan as the stabilizing force of East Asia is greater and her obligations have grown heavier than ever. In order to fulfil this mission, and to discharge these obligations of ours, we must certainly be prepared to make hereafter still greater sacrifices than we have made

heretofore. But unless we resolve to do this, we only lay in store misfortunes for the future. I believe that to bear such sacrifices is a noble duty that we of the present generation owe to posterity.

It is under a conviction such as this that our Government are striving with all their might to deal with the China Affair and to achieve the end they have in view. And for that they are working for the completion of the plans for the national mobilization both material and spiritual, and the execution of the various necessary measures. Under this policy, the Government realize the first necessity of replenishing armaments and filling the national treasury, and accordingly, emphasis has been placed on this point in regulating country's economy and finances. As regards the budget for the coming fiscal year, it has been so compiled as to devote as much money and material as possible to the fulfilment of military requirements, and to curtail as far as possible the general consumption of the goods and funds having to do with military supplies.

In the field of industry, the basic principle of the Government will be laid in the increase of our nation's productive power under the one comprehensive scheme covering Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and efforts are to be exerted toward supplying the articles needed for national defence, promoting all the important industries, and expanding our export trade.

As for our work at the home front, not only everything will be of course done in order to keep our officers and men at front free from all anxieties for those at home, but suitable and effective measures will be taken to provide for the relief of the families of those killed, wounded, or taken ill.

Far distant still is the end of the conflict. We should expect that it will be a long time before a settlement is reached. Ours is indeed a momentous task unparalleled in history. We shall never succeed in accomplishing the task unless all of us show the dauntless spirit of gladly and courageously offering ourselves to our country. Let me assure you that the Government, with patience and perseverance and a resolute will, expect to reach a settlement of the Affair.

In accordance with these views, the necessary bills together with the budget are being presented to you, on which I earnestly hope that you, appreciating the intentions of the Government, will give your approval.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 854-GStatement of Source and
Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, KAORU, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 177 pages, dated Jan.-Dec., 1938, and described as follows: Announcements of the Japanese Government Relating to the China Incident (Vol. 3). I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946.(signed) K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: Nagaharu Odo (signed)

Chief of the Archives Section
Official CapacityStatement of Official Procurement

I, John L. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946(signed) J. A. Curtis, 2d Lt.
NAMEWitness: Richard H. Larsh /s/Investigator
Official Capacity

Doc 854-6

昭和十三年十二月

支那重要資料公表集(第三号)

外務省情報部



第七十三回帝國議會 於十二月總理大臣演說

(一月二十二日)

事變下ニ於テ予ヲ迎ヘ、重大時局ニ直面スル第七十三回帝國議會ニ臨ミ、諸君ト共ニ、聖主ノ萬歲ト皇室ノ萬歲ヲ奉ギ奉リ、茲ニ政府ノ所信ヲ周陳致ス、機會ヲ得ニシトハ、先榮トスル所デアリマス。今期議會開院ニ當リニテハ、特ニ優渥ナル初語ヲ賜ハリ、時局ニ對スル深キ御信心ヲ得ニシテ、皇ニ恐懼感激ニ堪エ又次第デアリマス。中ニモテ日滿支ノ鞏固ナル提携ヲ枢軸トシテ东亚永遠ノ平和ヲ確立シテ是等ノ平和ニ貢獻スルハ帝皇ノ勅ノ所ニアリマス。先般英反者タル支那主民政所ニ對シテ斷平シテ村ヲヤサルノ方針ヲ取ルニ至リマシタモ將タ又列國トノ友好關係ノ増進ニ不斷、努力ヲ怠ラサルモ此ノ所ニ在リ。今茲ニ昨秋所出ノ理想ヲ同シ、明盟邦伊大利ヲ加ヘテ日英伊意同ニ防共協定ヲ成立シマシタ、在歐平和ノ實現ニ同慶ノ至リマス。

Doc 854-2

願^ルニ事^ニ變^ニ動^ニ危^ニ又^ニ未^ニ甚^ニ半^ニ威^ニ余^ニ戰^ニ窮^ニ北^ニ支^ニヨリ^ニ中^ニ南^ニ支^ニ
ニ及^ニ皇^ニ軍^ニノ^ニ實^ニ武^ニ果^ニ敵^ニナル^ニ行^ニ動^ニ依^ニリ^ニ戰^ニ捷^ニ相^ニ連^ニキ^ニ思^ニテ
首^ニ報^ニ南^ニ京^ニヲ^ニ攻^ニ略^ニ三^ニ戰^ニ局^ニハ^ニ極^ニテ^ニ有^ニ利^ニニ^ニ展^ニ開^ニミ^ニツ^ニツ^ニアル^ニニ^ニテ
リス。是^ニレ^ニ國^ニヨリ^ニ所^ニ被^ニ威^ニ然^ニラ^ニル^ニ所^ニヲ^ニテ^ニリ^ニス^ニカ、皇^ニ軍^ニ將^ニ兵^ニ諸^ニ
士^ニノ^ニ中^ニニ^ニ屬^ニカ^ニト^ニ統^ニ後^ニ必^ニ民^ニ諸^ニ君^ニ、熱^ニ勢^ニト^ニハ^ニ定^ニニ^ニ感^ニ謝^ニ指^ニク^ニ能^ニ
サル^ニモ^ニテ^ニアリ^ニス。

今^ニヤ^ニ政^ニ府^ニハ^ニ帝^ニト^ニ眞^ニニ^ニ提^ニ携^ニス^ニル^ニニ^ニ足^ニル^ニ新^ニ興^ニ支^ニ那^ニ政^ニ權^ニ
ノ^ニ成^ニ立^ニ發^ニ展^ニヲ^ニ期^ニ待^ニミ^ニ之^ニト^ニ所^ニ必^ニ支^ニナ^ニヲ^ニ調^ニ整^ニミ^ニ更^ニ支^ニ支^ニ
那^ニノ^ニ建^ニ設^ニニ^ニ協^ニ力^ニニ^ニ依^ニテ^ニス^ニテ^ニ東^ニ亞^ニ長^ニ久^ニ平^ニ和^ニノ^ニ基^ニ礎^ニヲ^ニ確^ニ立^ニセ
ト^ニス^ニル^ニモ^ニテ^ニアリ^ニス。勿^ニ論^ニ帝^ニト^ニ支^ニ那^ニノ^ニ領^ニ土^ニ地^ニ主^ニ權^ニニ^ニ
ニ^ニ於^ニケ^ニル^ニ列^ニ必^ニノ^ニ正^ニ當^ニス^ニル^ニ權^ニ益^ニヲ^ニ面^ニ面^ニ重^ニス^ニル^ニ方^ニ針^ニニ^ニハ^ニ毫^ニモ^ニカ^ニル^ニ所^ニ
ハ^ニアリ^ニコ^ニセ。

惟^ニニ^ニ東^ニ亞^ニノ^ニ安^ニ定^ニ勢^ニカ^ニタル^ニ帝^ニト^ニ支^ニ那^ニノ^ニ使^ニ命^ニハ^ニ愈^ニ々^ニ大^ニニ^ニテ^ニテ^ニテ^ニテ^ニ
責^ニ任^ニハ^ニ帝^ニト^ニ支^ニ那^ニノ^ニ間^ニニ^ニ在^ニル^ニモ^ニト^ニイ^ニフ^ニ、ホ^ニハ^ニナ^ニリ^ニコ^ニセ。

此^ニノ^ニ使^ニ命^ニヲ^ニ果^ニス^ニ此^ニノ^ニ任^ニ務^ニヲ^ニ盡^ニス^ニル^ニニ^ニハ^ニ今^ニ後^ニト^ニ雖^ニモ^ニ吾^ニ人^ニ
ノ^ニ犧^ニ牲^ニヲ^ニ擲^ニテ^ニ決^ニ意^ニヲ^ニ要^ニス^ニル^ニハ^ニ固^ニヨ^ニリ^ニテ^ニアリ^ニス。然^ニモ^ニ今^ニ日^ニニ^ニ於^ニテ^ニ
此^ニノ^ニ決^ニ意^ニヲ^ニな^ニス^ニテ^ニア^ニラ^ニセ^ニハ^ニ結^ニ局^ニ不^ニ幸^ニヲ^ニ將^ニ來^ニニ^ニノ^ニス^ニモ^ニテ^ニ
アリ^ニス。

從^ニテ^ニ現^ニ在^ニ、吾^ニ々^ニカ^ニ夫^ニノ^ニ犧^ニ牲^ニヲ^ニ忍^ニコ^ニト^ニ正^ニニ^ニ吾^ニ々^ニカ^ニ後^ニ代^ニ
同^ニ胞^ニニ^ニ對^ニス^ニル^ニ宗^ニ宗^ニ市^ニ市^ニナル^ニ至^ニ我^ニ務^ニテ^ニア^ニル^ニコ^ニト^ニヲ^ニ信^ニス^ニル^ニノ^ニデ^ニ
アリ^ニス。

☆
No 18

Doc 854-E

願ニ事変勃発ス未だ三半歳余、戦線北支ヨリ中南支
ニ及ビ、皇軍ノ果敢ナル行動依リ、戦捷相連キ、忽チ
首級南京ヲ攻取リ、戦局ハ極大ニ有利ニ展開シツアルコト
リス。是レ固ヨリ所被感服スル所ナリニモ、皇軍將士諸
士ノ忠勇ヲ鏡後ニ民諸君、熱勢トハ是ニ感謝指ク能ハ
サルモノナリス。

今ヤ政府ハ帝ト眞ニ提携スルニ足ル新興支那政權
ノ成立、発展ヲ期待シ、之ト所ニ支ナラ調整シ、更ニ支
那ノ建設ニ協力シ、依テステ東亞長久平和ノ基礎ヲ確立セ
タルモノナリス。勿論帝モ支那ノ領土主權ニ
ニ於ケル列必ノ正當ナル權益ヲ尊重スルヲ針ニハ毫モカハル所
ナリコト。

惟ニ東亞ノ安定勢力タル帝モ、使命ノ愈々大ニシテ、
責任ハ益々重キヲカルニ至ルモノトイフ、ナリコト。

此ノ使命ヲ果シ、此ノ任務ヲ盡スルニ、今後ト雖モ吾人
ノ犧牲ヲ擲フ、決意ヲ要スルハ固ヨリナリス。然モ今日ニ於テ
此ノ決意ヲなスニアラハ、結局不平等ヲ將來ニノコスモノデ
アリニス。

従テ現ハ、吾人カ夫ノ犧牲ヲ忍ブコト正ニ吾人カ後代
同胞ニ対スル崇事ナル義務ヲアルコトヲ信スルノデ
アリニス。

☆
No 18

Doc 854-9

政府に此ノ如キ見解ニ基ツキ、全カラ譽ケテ支那事業ニ対応
シテ目的、達成ニ邁進セシムルモノアリシ。トカタタニ物ハ固
ニ直リも家徳動員態勢ノ、先取ヲ國リ、之ニ必要ナル諸般ノ
施策ノ実現ヲ期スルモノアリシ。政府に此ノ方針ニ依リ、
先ツ軍備ノ充実に必要ノ調達トニ達算方ヲシムルコト
カ極テ緊要ナル事ヲ財政、経済何レノ方面ニ於キモ之モ、此
ノ重要ヲ置クニト致シ。昭和十三年度豫算案ノ編成ニ行
キニテ、事業ノ長期ニ亘ルニ備ヘ、物資及資金ヲ出資得ル
限リ軍事ノ需要充足ニ任中ニ、軍需ニ関係アル資材及資
金ノ一般消費ハナルヘク之ヲ減少セシメ建テ、下ニ之ヲ編成
シタノテアリシ。

産業方面ニ於テ、日漸支ナリ通ル全体計畫ノ下、我々産業
力ノ擴充ヲ図ルヲ以テ基調トシ、殊ニ国防上緊切ナル物資ノ
供給、重要産業ノ振興、輸出貿易ノ伸張ニ力ヲ致シ
タリタリト存シ。又戦後ノ處理ニ最善ヲ考慮シ、出征將兵
ノ遺族ノ養育ナカシムルハ固ヨリ、戦死傷病者ト世ノ遺
族家族ニ對スル扶助保護ニ行商、誠宜、措置ヲ講スル
必要アリシ。

事業ノ前途、遠達アリシ。之ヲ解決ハ長期ニ亘ルニシテ覺悟
セバナリシ。而テ之ノ實ニ事業ノ大業アリシ。此ノ大業

ヲ行ハシメ、國民譽ヲ奮躍難ニ赴クノ精神ヲ發揮スルヲ
ヤハ到底成果ヲ收メ難シノアリシ。政府ハ堅忍持久ニ進歩、
決意ヲ以テ事業ノ解決ニ努メシムルモノアリシ。

之ノ如キ考ニ依リシニ、政府ハ茲ニ必要ナル法律案及

☆

No 2

NO3 ☆

Doc 854-G

豫算并案ヲ提出スルモノナリマス。宜キ政府ノ意ニ於テ所
謀トセラレ、協賛ヲ與ヘシニトテ切望スル次第ナリマス。

(六頁—一三〇頁)

No. 3 ☆

Doc 854 G

證明書
ワシントン文書局

國際檢察部 第八五四号
典據及び公正ニ関スル證明

余、林馨、余が下記ノ資格ヲ、即チ外務省文書課長トシテ日本政府
ト公的関係ニ在ルモノナルコト、並ニ該官吏トシテ、余が茲ニ添付セシメル百七
頁ヨリ成ル千九百四十六年/昭和二十一年ノ月ヨリ十二月附、下記題名、即チ支那事
變関係公文集(第三号)、文書、保管ニ任ジ居ルニテヲ茲ニ證明ス
余、更ニ添附、記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府、公文書ナルコト、並ニ右ガ下
記名稱、省又ハ部局、公式書類及ビ綴、一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シテ
ラバ綴番号又ハ引用、其他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書、正規所
在、公式名稱ヲモ持記スベシ)

一、外務省

千九百四十六年/昭和二十一年九月二十三日
東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄
右ノ者、公的資格
證人

林馨
外務省文書課長
尾戸長春

公式入チニ関スル證明

余 John A. Curtis、余が聯合國最高指揮官總司令部 關係アルモノナル
コト、並ニ上記題名、文書ハ余が公務上、日本政府、上記署名官
ヨリ入チニタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年/昭和二十一年 月 日
東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 欄 John A. Curtis
右ノ者、公的資格 國際檢察部調査官
證人 Richard H. Larsh

ADDRESS OF MR. KOKI HIROTA, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS, AT THE SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE
IMPERIAL DIET, DELIVERED ON JANUARY 22, 1938.

At the last session of the Diet I had the honor to speak on the policy of the Japanese Government regarding the China Affair. Today I desire to address you on the subsequent developments which have occurred in the Chinese situation as well as on our foreign relations in general.

The attitude of the Japanese Government towards the present Affair has been clearly set forth in their statements made public from time to time in the past. Japan has no territorial ambitions in China, nor has she any intention of separating North China from the rest of the country. All she wants is that China, taking a broad view of the situation, will collaborate with Japan toward the fulfilment of the ideal of Sino-Japanese co-operation for the common prosperity and well-being of the two countries. Accordingly, even after the outbreak of the present Affair, we eagerly looked forward to joining forces with China for the purpose of securing peace in East Asia as soon as the Nationalist Government should have discarded their policy of opposition to Japan and Manchoukuo and evinced a sincere desire to work together for this idea of Japan. However, the Nationalist Government failed to understand our true intentions, and they were caught, so to speak, in the trap set by themselves, being bound by their commitments to the anti-Japanism that they had fostered for such long years. Unable to act wisely and well with a calm judgment, but relying upon third Powers, or allying themselves with Communists, they are even now calling for a prolonged resistance, regardless of the plight of the 400 million people of China whom they have plunged into the depth of suffering and misery. Now the heroic operations of our loyal and valiant forces in the north and in the south, have forced the Nationalist Government to abandon Nanking, their capital, and to flee far up the Yangtze River. Still unrepentant, they persist in their desperate opposition. It is a most lamentable thing for the sake of East Asia as a whole as well as for the people of China.

Some time ago when the Japanese Government received a proffer of good offices by the German Government to act as an intermediary for bringing about direct negotiations between Japan and China, they proposed, with a view to affording the Nationalist Government a last opportunity for reconsideration, the following four points as the basic conditions for the solution of the Affair:

1. China to abandon her pro-Communist and anti-Japanese and anti-Manchoukuo policies to collaborate with Japan and Manchoukuo in their anti-Comintern policy.
2. Establishment of demilitarized zones in the necessary localities, and of a special regime for the said localities.
3. Conclusion of an economic agreement between Japan, China and

Manchoukuo.

4. China to pay Japan the necessary indemnities.

These items summarized the minimum requirements which were considered absolutely indispensable by the Japanese Government. It was my earnest hope that the Nationalist Government would sue for peace on the basis of these fundamental conditions. However, that Government, blind to the larger interests of East Asia, and ignoring both our magnanimity and Germany's friendly intention, exhibited no readiness to ask frankly for peace, but only sought to delay the matter and ultimately failed to send a reply that could be regarded in any way as sincere. The Nationalist Government having thus wilfully thrown away the last chance placed at their disposal by the Japanese Government, it became clear that there would be no hope of ever arriving at a solution by waiting indefinitely for any reconsideration on the part of the Nationalist Government. It is because of these circumstances that the Japanese Government issued on the 16th of this month the statement that they would from thence forward cease to deal with the Nationalist Government. As is made plain in that statement our Government now look forward to the establishment and the growth of a new Chinese regime capable of genuine cooperation with Japan, which it is their intention to assist in the building up of a new and rehabilitated China. I am fully convinced that this is the only way of realizing our ideal of securing the stability of East Asia through Sino-Japanese co-operation.

I desire to avail myself of this occasion to say that in Europe and America there are some who are apt to entertain misgivings regarding Japan's intention as though she were trying to close the Chinese door, and expel the interests of the Powers from China. Let me state explicitly that not only will Japan respect to the fullest extent the rights and interests of the Powers in the occupied areas, but she is prepared, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Chinese people, to leave the door wide open to all Powers and to welcome their cultural and economic cooperation thereto. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Powers, by recognizing the new conditions prevailing in China, and by appreciating the propriety of such Japanese demands for necessary and national adjustments as have been submitted, or may be submitted hereafter, in order to meet those conditions, will co-operate for the establishment of a new order in the Far East.

As regards our relations with Manchoukuo, it is the fundamental principle of our national policy to help that country to achieve a healthy progress as an independent state, maintaining all the while its intimate and inseparable relationship with our own. In accordance with this basic principle our Government decided upon the abolition of the extraterritoriality long enjoyed by Japan and transfer of her administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway zone. And in the execution of that pro-

gramme the first treaty was concluded in June, 1936, and the second treaty in November last year, the operation of both of which has proved exceedingly satisfactory. As for the international status of Manchoukuo, because of the various governmental reforms and improvements accomplished through her strenuous efforts exerted with the help of Japan for their materialization, the Powers have come to revise their appraisal of the new state. Italy, first of all, extended formal recognition towards the end of November last, and the mutual extension of formal recognition with the Franco Government of Spain took place in the early days of the following December.

Japan's policy towards the Soviet Union has always been guided by our conviction of the urgent need of placing the relations of the two countries upon a normal footing for the sake of the peace of East Asia. It is in accordance with this policy that we endeavored within the past year to solve the long pending issue of the revision of the Fishery Treaty, but unfortunately, owing to the attitude of the Soviet authorities, we were obliged to conclude a *modus vivendi* at the year end as in the year before last. I should add, however, that since the Soviet Government are proceeding with the necessary internal preparations for the conclusion of an agreement providing for a revision of the treaty now in force, we are taking steps for the continuance of the negotiation and the signing of the new agreement at the earliest possible date.

This Government attach great importance to a smooth operation of the Japanese concession enterprises in North Saghalien. Let me say that the Japanese Government will never allow these rights and interests derived from the Soviet-Japanese Basic Treaty to be nullified through unreasonable pressure. Again, the relations between the Soviet Union and China are attracting the special attention of our nation. China concluded in August last a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, while members of the Communist International have penetrated all classes of the Chinese, destroying the social order of the country and endangering the stability of East Asia. Japan, ever solicitous for the civilization of East Asia and the welfare of its people, cannot but view the situation with the gravest concern.

In conducting military operations in China, Japan has been exercising special care lest the nationals and the rights and interest of third Powers should suffer. But there have occurred, I regret to say, toward the end of last year the Panay Incident and the Ladybird Incident, involving Great Britain and the United States. While it is needless to say that their occurrence was entirely unintentional, it was feared for a time that these incidents might lead to an alienation of feeling between Japan and those two countries. I rejoice that thanks to the calm and fair-minded attitude taken by the Governments of both countries and the sincerity of our Government and people, the incidents have been brought in each case to an amicable settlement.

Since the outbreak of the present Affair, the United States has always maintained a fair and just attitude, acting on all occasions with such careful regard for the cause of Japanese-American friendship that, despite such mishaps as the Panay Incident, the relations of the two countries, I am happy to say, have suffered no impairment. The importance to the conduct of our foreign affairs of American understanding needs scarcely to be mentioned. We shall continue to do our best towards the furtherance of Japanese-American amity and good will.

As regards Great Britain, there has been no change in the policy of the Japanese Government, which aims at the maintenance of the traditional friendship between the two countries. I hope that the British Government and people, grasping fully the importance of Anglo-Japanese relations, will endeavour to comprehend correctly Japan's position in East Asia and to co-operate with Japan for the furtherance of peace and good understanding between the two nations. At the same time, I desire to urge upon our own people to stand solidly behind this policy of the Government, in view of the seriousness of the general situation.

I am glad to say that Japan and Germany have been brought closer together than ever through such auspicious events as the visit of H.I.H. Prince Chichibu who was pleased to make a tour of that country on his way home from England last year, and also the cruise of the H.I.M.S. Ashigara, which included a call at Kiel. Especially do this Government appreciate the friendly and most sympathetic attitude Germany has taken in consonance with the spirit of the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Agreement. We will strive to strengthen further the cooperation between the two countries.

From the beginning of the present Affair, Italy, understanding our true motives, has collaborated with us along all lines. It is well known to you how consistently and how energetically the Italian Government supported our country in November last year at the Brussels Conference of the Signatory Powers to the Nine Power Treaty. In connection with the question already mentioned of the settlement of the present Affair, the Italian Government again manifested their sympathetic concern. This Government are most grateful for these proofs of good will on the part of Italy, which had taken actually the same position as Japan in the matter of combatting the Comintern, joined in the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Agreement in November last. It is a subject for congratulation from the standpoint of securing world peace that Japan, Germany and Italy have come to join forces under the Anti-Comintern banner. This Government will seek to extend further the effective operation of this agreement in concert with Germany and Italy.

In Spain, the civil war which broke out in July 1936 has developed steadily in favour of the regime under General Franco, which has now succeeded in bringing the greater part of the country under its control, and in consolidating its foundations. Moreover, the Franco Government is

identified with the Government of this country in the policy adopted against the Comintern. In the light of these facts we have decided to recognize that Government, and the necessary steps to that end were taken early in December last year.

A survey of our foreign trade shows that there has been in the past year a notable increase, as compared with the preceding year, of more than 35 per cent. in value as regards imports and 18 per cent. in value as regards exports--the total value of imports and exports together exceeding 7,270,000,000 yen, which is an unprecedented sum in the history of our foreign commerce.

Nevertheless, there still remain the economic barriers as heretofore. While endeavouring on the one hand to eliminate these obstacles through diplomatic means by dealing individually with the various countries according to their respective circumstances and the measures employed by them, this Government are exerting on the other hand unremitting efforts to promote our foreign trade by every means available. During the past year trade agreements have been concluded with British India, Burma, and Turkey. There were also signed in December a Treaty of Commerce with Siam and a supplementary agreement to the Italo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce relating to the Italian colonies. Negotiations are now in progress with other countries for the conclusion of the necessary trade agreements, covering both old and new markets.

A boycott of Japanese goods has been initiated in certain countries owing to misleading Chinese propaganda concerning the present Affair and to the machinations of the Chinese who reside there in large numbers. However, nowhere has it developed into any serious proportions, thanks to the united efforts of the Government and people and the fair attitude of the general public in the countries concerned.

The Japanese Government believe it to be one of the necessary conditions of the peace and harmony and the prosperity of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and consequently of the entire world, to increase rationally the productive power of those three countries, and to strengthen their economic ties, and at the same time to promote their trade with the rest of the world. For the realization of this purpose the Government are now carefully preparing appropriate plans at home and abroad.

Finally I desire to say a few words on cultural work. In order to promote international friendship and to bring about a real peace among mankind it is necessary that nations should form intimate cultural bonds and cultivate a full understanding of one another's ideals and aspirations. The present Affair is traceable in no small degree to Chinese lack of understanding in this regard. If Japan and China are to build up a lasting friendship, they should understand each other's national conditions and characteristics, and cooperate culturally according to the fundamental spirit of the Orient. Taking this standpoint, the Government

intend to carry on in China more intensively than heretofore the cultural work which will serve as a foundation for the permanent peace and prosperity of the two nations. At the same time the Government will not relax their cultural work elsewhere since there is a special need, in the face of the present international situation, of making other peoples better acquainted with our unique culture and the national traits of our people who love justice and peace.

I hope that from what I have now said you have been able to understand the views of the Government regarding the present China Affair and foreign questions in general. In brief, the underlying aim of the foreign policy of the Government is to eradicate the root of evil in East Asia, to make known throughout the world the justice of our cause, and to contribute toward laying the foundations of world peace. To that end the Government are doing their very utmost. And I trust that you will appreciate the intentions of the Government and will extend your cooperation for the attainment of the objectives of our foreign policy in dealing with the grave emergency that confronts the nation today.

C E R T I F I C A T E

U.D.C. No. _____
T.P.S. No. 854-H

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, KAOFU, hereby certify that I am Officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 177 pages, dated Jan.-Dec., 1938, and described as follows: Announcements of the Japanese Government relating to the China Incident (Vol. 2). I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946.

(signed) K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

Witness: Haruhiko Odo (signed) Chief of the Archives Section
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
23 day of Sept., 1946

(signed) J. A. Curtis, 2d Lt.

Witness: Richard A. Larsh /s/ Investigator
Official Capacity

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（三）本月十三日帝國議會ニ於ケル廣田外務大臣演説（月十三日）
及此事變ニ對スル帝國政府ノ方針ニハキマシテハ、量數ニオテ十三日帝國議
會ニ於テ陳述スル所アリマシタカ、本日茲ニ其ノ後ノ情勢及然カハ外閣衆
ノ全般ニ付テ所見ヲ周陳致シタト存シマス。今次事變ニ對スル帝國
政府ノ態度ハ屢次ニ互ニ政府所信ノ根據ニ依リテ明カニアリマシ
帝國政府ハ支那ニ對シテ何等ノ領土野心得有セズ又支那支那ヨリ
分離セシメントスルカ如キ意思固ヲモ有シテ居ナイノテアリマス、即チ帝
國ノ本心ハ唯支那ノ大局ニ目覺メ日支提携共存共榮ノ理想ニ
協力スルニ至ラン事ニ在リテアリマス、從ツテ事變勃發後ニ於キ
マシテモ國民政府ニシテ排日抗滿ノ政策ヲ捨テ右帝國ノ理想ニ
協力スルノ誠意ヲ披瀝シ來ルニ於テハ帝國ノ之ト手ヲ携（更ニ和
平ノ確立ニ邁進セリトヲ期シテ居タリマス、然レニ國民政府ハ
帝國ノ真意ヲ解セズ多事自ラ致シ來ル排日抗日ノ主張ニヨ
リ自繩自縛ニ陥リテ冷靜ノ大局ヲ顧念ハシテ善處スルコトヲ得ス
或ハオ三国ノ頼リ或ハ共產黨ト結ビ今尚長期抵抗ヲ唱ヘ西側ノ
民衆ヲ塗炭ニ墮シニ投シテ取テ顧ミナイデアリマス、今ヤ帝國ト由
勇ナル軍隊ハ北ニ南ニ勇戰奮闘シ、爲ニ國民政府ハ自南來ヲ
捨テテ遠方ニ長江上流ニ逃竄用ヤルヲ得ナイコトナリマシタカ、而カモ高
自ラ覺ルコトナク自暴自棄的抵抗ヲ續ケテ居リマス斯クノ如キ支
那民衆多クモ得又更ニ進メ大局ノ爲ニモ補世相措ク能ハザル所ナ
リマス、帝國政府ハ量數ニ依リテ獨逸政府ヨリ日支兩國ノ間ニ立テ直接
交渉ノ橋渡シヲナス等ト日ノ好意的申出ニ接シマシタカ、國民
政府ニ最後ノ反省ヲ與ヘ（カ）爲事變解決ノ基礎條件トシテ次
ノ四點ヲ提示シタリマス

8544

Doc

支那の容兵、抗日満政策ヲ放棄シ日満両国、防共政策ニ協力ス事。
所要地帯ニ非武装地帯ヲ設ケ且該地方ニ特殊ノ機構ヲ設定ス事。
日満支三国間ニ密接ナル経済協定ヲ締結スルコト
支那の帝國ニ對シ所要ノ賠償ヲナスコト

右何れも帝國政府ノ絶對必要ト認メル最少限度要求ヲ概括致シ
又モ、アメリカニテ、私ハ國民政府ヲ承認スル基礎條件ヨリ和ヲ求メ来ラ
ニトテ抑留シ居タリテアリマスカ東亞ノ大同ニ目覺メサル同政府ハ
我々ノ意見若ト独ニ政府ノ好意トヲ無視シ廣心坦懷ニ和ヲ求メ
態度ニ出テス、徒ラニ要達ヲ事トシタル末遂ニ何等謝意ノ認ム事
同答ヲシテカッタリテアリマス右國民政府ノ態度ハ帝國政府ノ與ヘ
タル最近ノ好機ヲ自ラ擲ニタルモノト云フヘキアリマシテ事能ハル處ニ
至リテハ此ト世任再同政府ノ反省ヲ待ツモ到底事變解決ノ見込ナキコ
ト明カト相成ツク、デアリマス之レ去ル十六日帝國政府ハ今後國民政府
ヲ好キトセサル旨ノ聲明ヲナスニ至リテ所以テアリマス、同該聲明中ニモ
明示シテアリマスに連リ今後帝國政府ハ帝國ト眞ニ提携スルニ定
ル新興支那政府権威ヲ充展ヲ期待致シマシ、是ト兩國ノ國交ヲ
調整シ更ニ新支那ノ建設ニ協カスル決意ヲアリマシテ私ハ此カ
帝國ノ理想トスル自ラ提携ヲ以テ東亞ノ安定ヲ得ル唯一ノ途ナリコトヲ
信シテ疑ハズアリマス、尙此ノ機會ニ一言致シ度クハ欧米諸國ニ
於キマシテハ郵モスレハ帝國カ支那ノ門ヲ閉鎖シ列國ノ權益ヲ壓逐
セコトヲ企圖シ居ルカ、如キ誤解ヲ有スル何カアルコトテアリマス。
帝國政府ハ帝國軍隊ノ支據区域内ニ在リ列國ノ權益ハ飽ク
之ヲ尊重スヘキコトハ勿論廣ク支那民衆ノ福利増進ヲメ諸
外國ニ門戸ヲ解放シ其ノ實益ノ進歩ヲモ歡迎スルモノトコトヲ

2

Doc 4541-H

茲ニ明ニシ度イテ存ス私ハ閣僚列國カ支那ニ於テハ新ト事變ニ
ヲ直視シ之ニ即應ニテ帝國ガ現ニ爲シツアリ又ハ今後爲スコト
ルニ合理的調整ニ要求ヲ諒解シ以テ東亞ノ新ニ秩序ノ建設ニ協力
セシコトヲ希望スルニ決意アリマス又ニ日滿兩國閣僚ヲ見スルニ
滿洲國ヲシテ帝國ト緊密結合ノ分、閣僚ヲ持ツ獨立國トシテ其健
全ニ發展ヲ遂ゲシムルコトハ帝國對滿國策ノ基調テアリマス帝國
カ多量滿洲ニ於テ古ク有セリ治外法權及自衛戰爭ノ代償タル南滿
洲鐵道附屬地行政權ニ付キモシテモ政府ハ右國策ノ基調ニ據
シ成實ニ之カ撤廃乃至移讓ヲナス方針ヲ決定シ右實現
爲昭和十二年六月、條約並昨午十月、條約ヲ締結シタリマス
而シテ右兩條約ノ實施状況ハ極メテ順調テアリマス、万國際政局
ニ於テハ滿洲國地位ヲ見スルニ建國以來帝國ノ協力ノ下ニ庶政、
改革ニ斷進シ改メシタ結果今ヤ列國モソ、滿洲認識ヲ新
スルニ至リ昨午十月末先ツ伊國ノ正式承認ヲ得、又十二月朔西班
牙、フランス、將軍政府ト、間ニ相互ニ正式承認ヲ行ヒシタリト、御
同慶ノ至リテアリマス。

「ソビエト聯邦ト、閣僚ニ付キマシテハ帝國政府トニ、由來兩國閣僚ヲ
出資限リ正當ナル狀態ニ置クコトカ東亞平和ノ大要素ト信
ビ、方針ヲ以テ措置シ來タリテアリマス即チ兩國間事案、懸案
アル漢業條約ノ修正問題ヲ昨午中ニ解決セシタリカ致シタ
コトモ、此ノ方針ニ基クモ、テアリマスカソビエト政府當局ノ態度ニ
ヨリ昨午末遂ニ昨午ト同様ノ暫定取極ヲ結フコトヲ得セルニ至
リマシタ事ハ私ハ遺憾トスル所テアリマス尤モソビエト政府ニ於テモ
現行條約ヲ修正スルニ協定ヲ締結スルニ爲メ要キ國內的準備ヲ

Doc 8544H

進マテ思フニ故ニ、引續キ交渉ヲ行ヒ、以テ可成速ニ、新協定、實現ヲ見ル豫計角テ中ニアリマス。

尙政府、北樺太ニ於ケル利權事業、正常ナル進行ヲ極メテ重要視スルモ、アリマス。日「ノ」基本條約ニ由來スル此種ノ利權カ、不當ノ壓迫ニヨリ有名實現トナルカ如キコトハ、帝國政府トシテ黙過シ得ナイ所アリマス。

又「ソ」ハ「ソ」聯邦ト支那トノ關係ニ付テハ、我國一般、特ニ注意スルモノト爲ル所アリマス。支那、昨年八月「ソ」聯邦ト、向ニ不侵略條約ヲ結ビ殊ニ國際共產黨員カ支那、各處ニ侵入シテ同國、社會秩序ヲ破壞シ、近キ東亞、安定ニ爲ルニ居ラズコトハ、東亞、文明ト諸民族ノ福祉ヲ念トスル、帝國トシテ多大ノ關心ヲ持ツサルヲ爲テ次場トアリマス。

帝國ハ此等軍事行動ヲ進メルニ當リ、在支那三國權ノ面ニ不慮ノ被害ヲ及ビサルヲ、特ニ留意シ来シタ、アリマス。不幸ニ「ソ」共産主義ト、向ニ、昨年末米艦「シヤム」号、及英艦「シヤム」号事件ヲ起リシコトハ、甚タ遺憾トスル所アリマス。

此等ノ事件カ我々ノ反感ニガテタルモ、非サレバ申ス迄モナリ所アリマス。右等事件ハ、一時、我國ト右兩國ノ感情疎隔、因テ成スコトナキヲ遺憾ニシタ、アリマス。

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幸ニシテ兩國政府、冷靜且公正ナル態度ト、我國民一致、誠意トニヨリテ、事件、圓滿ナル解決ヲ見コシタコト、邦家ノ多ク欣快ニ堪ヘナキ所ナラズ。

今次事變勃發以來、米國政府、寧ニ公正、態度ヲ持シ、ヨリ日米關係、大局ヲ顧念シテ、海峽、滿洲「シナイ」等事件、如キ不祥事件、安着ニモ不拘、兩國友好關係ニ何損害ヲ及ボスコトナカリシコト、私、欣幸トスル所ナラズ。帝國、外交上米國、理解、認識、必要ニ付テ、今更茲ニ言フ所ナラズ、此、上共日米親善、タメ、出来得ル限り、努力ヲ續ケテ行キ度イ所ナラズ。

英國、關係ニ付キテハ、帝國政府カ、日英兩國、傳統的友好關係ヲ維持セシメ、從來、方針ニハ、何等渝ル所ナキ、ナラズ。

私、英國政府及國民ニ於テ、日英關係、重大性ニ付テ、今、理解ヲ持テ、尊重ニ於テ、帝國、立場ヲ正解シ、我々、協力ニテ、兩國、親善増進ニ努力セシメ、態度ニ出テ来ルベキコトヲ期待スル共、我國民モ亦、支ノ時局、重大ナルニ鑑ミ、

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右政府、方針ニ協カスル、態度ニ出テ、コトヲ希望シ、テ、已マタイ、次
チ、アリマス、独、乙、ト、關係ニ、付、コ、シ、テ、ハ、昨、年、殊、文、宮、殿、下、英、國、ヨ
リ、御、歸、朝、ノ、金、次、同、國、ヲ、御、訪、向、遊、サ、シ、又、帝、國、軍、艦、足、板、ノ、キ、ル、
運、航、等、ノ、コ、ト、カ、アリ、マ、シ、テ、四、國、ノ、關、係、益、ニ、親、善、ヲ、加、ヘ、コ、シ、タ、ル、
コ、ト、ハ、御、同、慶、ニ、堪、(、イ、テ、所、テ、アリ、マ、ス、殊、ニ、同、國、カ、自、獨、防、共、協、定、
精、神、ヲ、体、シ、テ、我、方、ニ、對、シ、極、メ、理、解、アル、態、度、ニ、出、テ、ツ、ツ、ア、ル、コ、ト、
ハ、帝、國、政、府、ノ、大、イ、ニ、多、ク、ス、ル、所、テ、アリ、マ、ス、政、府、ノ、今、日、益、ニ、兩、國、ノ、
提、携、強、化、ニ、努、力、致、ス、タ、ト、考、ヘ、テ、居、ル、テ、アリ、マ、ス、次、ニ、伊、國、政、府、
ハ、今、次、事、變、ノ、由、リ、帝、國、ノ、真、意、ヲ、了、解、シ、各、方、面、ニ、互、リ、
協、力、ヲ、文、ロ、ニ、カ、タ、テ、アリ、マ、ス、カ、殊、ニ、昨、年、十、月、武、死、ニ、於、テ、九、國、
條、約、開、^國會議、開、催、ニ、當、リ、マ、シ、テ、終、始、一、貫、極、力、我、方、支、持、ノ、
態、度、ヲ、示、サ、シ、タ、ル、コ、ト、御、承、知、ノ、通、リ、テ、アリ、マ、ス、カ、が、求、メ、不、事、變、
解、決、方、ニ、是、キ、コ、シ、テ、モ、伊、國、政、府、ノ、同、情、アル、宛、心、ヲ、示、シ、テ、居、タ、リ、
アリ、マ、シ、テ、右、伊、國、側、段、々、ノ、意、見、ハ、帝、國、深、ク、感、謝、ス、ル、所、テ、ア、リ、
マ、ス、同、國、ノ、豫、定、及、共、ノ、點、ニ、於、テ、帝、國、ノ、事、業、上、共、ニ、通、一、シ、場、ニ、在、
リ、マ、シ、タ、カ、昨、年、十、月、日、獨、防、共、協、定、ニ、參、加、ス、ル、ニ、日、獨、伊、三、國、カ、防、
共、ノ、獲、得、ノ、下、ニ、提、携、ス、ル、ニ、至、リ、マ、シ、タ、コ、ト、世、界、平、和、確、保、ノ、見、地、
ヨ、リ、慶、賀、ニ、堪、(、イ、テ、所、テ、アリ、マ、ス、政、府、ハ、獨、伊、兩、國、ト、協、力、シ、テ、
今、後、益、ニ、協、定、ノ、效、果、ヲ、發、揮、セ、シ、テ、期、ニ、テ、居、ル、次、布、テ、ア、リ、
マ、ス、西、班、牙、ニ、於、キ、マ、シ、テ、ハ、昨、年、七、月、内、亂、勃、發、以、來、戰、況、^{他、方}ハ、亦、ニ、
ア、リ、マ、シ、テ、將、軍、ノ、政、府、側、ニ、有、利、ニ、展、開、ス、最、近、同、政、府、ハ、西、班、牙、
全、半、ヲ、其、ノ、執、力、ノ、下、ニ、收、メ、政、府、ノ、基、礎、モ、大、イ、ニ、鞏、固、ヲ、加、タ、
テ、アリ、マ、ス、他、方、同、政、府、カ、防、共、ヲ、以、テ、國、策、上、ニ、點、ハ、帝、國、政、
府、ノ、方、針、ト、相、通、ス、ル、所、カ、ル、テ、アリ、マ、シ、テ、帝、國、政、府、ハ、以、来、

5

Doc 8544

諸般事情ニ鑑ミ同政府ヲ承認スルヲ通カト認メ昨昨十日

初承認手續ヲ執ルタリマス

次ニ昨昨ニ於ケルニ通商関係ヲ概觀致シマスニ一昨昨ニ比シ

輸入金額ニ於テ三割五分餘又輸出金額ニ於テ割八分餘

激增ヲ示シ貿易總額實ニ七十二億七千餘萬円トナリ亦日有

上ニ數ニ達シタリマス

然レテモ諸外國ニ於ケル經濟的障害ハ其後依然トシテ存

續シテ居リマスニテ政府ト致シテハ諸國ノ事情並ニ其ノ措置

ニ應ビ各他ニ外交手段等ニ依リ打開ヲ圖リツアル方貿易促進

タメ不斷ノ努力ヲ致シツアル次第ニアリマシテ昨昨中更領印度

ルニ及土耳其トノ國ニハ通商協定締結ヲ完了シ又暹羅トノ

通商條約及伊銀植民地ニ関スル日伊通商追加協定モ實臘謝

印ヲ了スル次第ニアリマシテ更ニ尙新市場ニ亘リ諸國ト通

商ニ關シ必要ナル取極ノ締結ヲ交渉中ニアリマス

諸國中ニハ事變ニ關スル支那側ノ虛構ノ宣傳ニ惑ハシ若ハ多數

在任スル華僑策動ノ結果女邦忌排斥舉ニ出テタルモ一モアリ

マシタコトハ誠ニ遺憾ニ堪ヘテ所ニアリマス然カ官民一致ノ努力

ト諸國民一般ノ公正ナル態度トニ依リマシテ其ノ擴大ヲ見ルニ至ラ

ハカタク誠ニ幸トスル所ニアリマス

日滿支三國ノ生産力ヲ合理的ニ擴充シ其ノ經濟的連繫ヲ鞏固

スルハ其ニ之ト諸外國トノ貿易關係發展ヲ圖ルコトハ日滿支三

國共ニテ東亞安全係ノ繁榮ト世界協和トヲ齎ラスニハ必須條

件ト信スニモヒアリマシテ之ヲ實現タメ政府ハ自下内外ニ亘リ

萬全ノ措置ヲ講ジツアルニアリマス

54H.

Dec

最後ニ附言致シタト思ヒマスコト文化事業ニ付テアリマス国際
間ノ親善ヲ増進シ人数ノ真在和ヲ招来セトモハ各国民カ相互ニ
文化的連繫ヲ緊密ニ相立ノ具意ヲ充テ理解スルニトカ必要
ナリマス、今次事変ノ如キモ二面ニ於テ支那側ヤ此ノ點ニ於テ缺
所アリタトニ起因スル所カ甚クナリテアリマス故ニ日支間恒久
ノ親善關係ヲ樹立スルタメハ日支兩國国民カ相互ニ其ノ國情ト國民性
トヲ理解シ東洋本然ノ精神ニ立脚シ文化的提携ヲ実テ舉グルニ必
要ナルニテアリマス政府ハ此ノ見地ヨリ日支文化事業ニ層々力ヲ
ナシテ以テ兩國間百歩ノ計ノ基礎ヲフシメントスルコトヲ期シ居
ルベテアリマス尚右ト同時ニ我國文化ハ海外一般ニ紹介ヲ行フ
ニ依リ正義ト平和トヲ愛好スル我が國民性ト我が固有ノ文化トヲ海外ニ
宣揚スルニトハ現下ノ國際情勢ニ鑑ミ特ニ緊要ナルモノカルト考ヘス
一テ政府ハ且ニ國際文化事業ニ力ヲセトスルモ、テアリマス
以テ繼續致シタリ所ヨリ今次事変亦其ニ對外國問題、全般ニ關ス
ル政府ノ所見ヲ大體御諒察願ヘル事ト存スルニテアリマス之ヲ要ス
ルニ政府ノ對外政策ノ根柢ヲナスモノハ一ニ東亞ノ禍根ヲ除キツ大義
ヲ宇内ニ顯揚シ以テ世界ヲ平和ニ基ヲ樹テントスルニアリマシテ、此
ノ目的ヲ達スルニ政府ハ自取善ヲ盡シテ居ルニテアリマス、何卒諸君ニ
於テモ政府ノ意思ハ此ノ所ヲ御了解、現下非常重大ノ時局
ニ處ルニ帝國外々ノ目的達成ヲメケニ御協力アリコトヲ希望スル
ベテアリマス

Doc. 854H

證明書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 号

國際檢察部 第八五四H号

典據及び公正ニ関スル證明

余林馨余が下記資格に於て即チ外務省文書課長トシテ日本政府ト公的
關係ニ在リモノナルコト並ニ該官吏トシテ余が茲ニ添附セラレタル百七十七頁ヨリ成ル
千九百三十八年/昭和十三年/月ヨリ十二月付 下記題名 即チ文部事業關係公表
集第三号ノ文書保管ニ在リ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス
余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府、公文書ナルコト並ニ右ノ下記名
稱ノ省又ハ部局、公式書類及ビ綴、一部ナルコトヲ證明ス(若シアハ綴番
号又引用其他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書、正規所在、公式名稱
ヲモ特記スベシ)

一、外務省

千九百四十六年/昭和二十一年/九月二十三日

東京ニ於テ署名

当該官吏署名欄

右ノ者、公的資格

證人

林馨(林)
外務省文書課長
尾戸長春

公式入手ニ関スル證明

No. 3 ☆

余 John A. Curtis 余が聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノ
ナルコト並ニ上記題名ノ文書、余が公務上、日本政府、上記署名官吏ヨリ
入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス

千九百四十六年/昭和二十一年/月 日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名欄 John A. Curtis

右ノ者、公的資格 國際檢察部調査官

證人 Richard H. Larsh

Br. Ex. 65 (Page 1)--IPS Doc. 854-J

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER, PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOE.

December 22, 1938.

The Japanese Government are resolved, as has been clearly set forth in their two previous statements issued this year, to carry on the military operations for the complete extermination of the anti-Japanese Kuomintang Government, and at the same time to proceed with the work of establishing a new order in East Asia together with those far-sighted Chinese who share in our ideals and aspirations.

The spirit of renaissance is now sweeping over all parts of China and enthusiasm for reconstruction is mounting ever higher. The Japanese Government desire to make public their basic policy for adjusting the relations between Japan and China, in order that their intentions may be thoroughly understood both at home and abroad.

Japan, China, and Manchoukuo will be united by the common aim of establishing the new order in East Asia and of realizing a relationship of neighbourly amity, common defence against Communism, and economic cooperation. For that purpose it is necessary first of all that China should cast aside all narrow and prejudiced views belonging to the past and do away with the folly of anti-Japanism, and resentment regarding Manchoukuo. In other words, Japan frankly desires China to enter of her own will into complete diplomatic relations with Manchoukuo.

The existence of the Comintern influence in East Asia can not be tolerated. Japan therefore considers it an essential condition of the adjustment of the Sino-Japanese relations that there should be concluded an anti-Comintern agreement between the two countries in consonance with the spirit of the anti-Comintern Agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy. And in order to ensure the full accomplishment of her purpose, Japan demands, in view of the actual circumstances prevailing in China, that Japanese troops be stationed, as an anti-Communist measure, at specified points during the time the said agreement is in force, and also that the Inner Mongolian region be designated as a special anti-Communist area.

As regards economic relations between the two countries, Japan does not intend to exercise economic monopoly in China, nor does she intend to demand of China to limit the interests of those third Powers, who grasp the meaning of the new East Asia and are willing to act accordingly. Japan only seeks to render effective the cooperation and collaboration between the two countries. That is to say, Japan demands that China, in accordance with the principle of equality between the two countries, should recognize the freedom of residence and trade on the part of Japanese subjects in the interior of China, with a view to promoting the economic interests of both peoples; and that, in the light of the historical and economic relations between the two nations, China should extend to Japan facilities for the development of China's natural resources, especially in the regions of North China and Inner Mongolia.

Er. Ex. 65 (Page 2)--IPS Doc. 854 -J

The above gives the general lines of what Japan demands of China. If the true object of Japan in conducting the present vast military campaign be fully understood, it will be plain that what she seeks is neither territory nor indemnity for the costs of military operations. Japan demands only the minimum guarantee needed for the execution by China of her function as a participant in the establishment of the new order.

Japan not only respects the sovereignty of China, but she is prepared to give positive consideration to the questions of the abolition of extra-territoriality and of the rendition of concessions and settlements-- matters which are necessary for the full independence of China.

ORIGINAL.

A.C. No. _____
 S.S. No. 154-II

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, KAWASHI, SHUN, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 177 pages, dated Jan.-Dec., 1941, and described as follows: Announcements of the Japanese Government Relating to the China Incident (Vol. 2). I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this
 23 day of Sept., 1946.

(signed) K. Kawashi
 Signature of Official
 SHUN

Witness: Nagaharu Odo (signed) Chief of the Archives Section
 Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, John A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
 23 day of Sept., 1946.

(signed) J. A. Curtis, 2d Lt.

Witness: Richard L. Jorsh /s/ Investigator
 Official Capacity

Doc 854J

近衛内閣總理大臣談 (十二月二十二日)

Ex 972 H

政府、本年再度、聲明ニ於テ明カニミラル如ク、終始一貫、抗日國民政府、徹底的武力掃蕩ヲ期スルト共ニ、支那ニ於ケル同慶具眼、士ト相携ヘテ東亞新秩序、建設ニ同ク邁進セリトスルモノナル。

今ヤ支那各地ニ於テ、更生、勃發解トテ起リ、建設、五煙愈高コリテ感得セシムルモノナル。於茲政府、更生新支那ト、關係ヲ調整スベキ根本ヲ針ヲ中外ニ闡明シ、以テ帝國、真意、徹底ヲ期スルモノナル。

日滿支三國、東亞新秩序、建設ヲ共同、目的トシテ結合シ、相互ニ善隣友好、共同防共、經濟提携、實ヲ舉ゲントスルモノナル。之ガタメニ、支那、支ノ何ヨリモ舊來、偏狹ナル觀念ヲ清算シテ抗日、嚴正滿洲國ニ對スル拘泥、情トテ一新スルコトが必要ナル。即チ日本、支那ヲ進ニテ滿洲國ト完全ナル國交ヲ修メ、コトヲ率直ニ要望スルモノナル。

次ニ、東亞、天地ニ「コ」ミテハ、勢力、存在ヲ許スベカラザル故ニ、日本、日獨伊防共協定、精神ニ則リ、日支防共協定、締結ヲ以テ日支國交調整上喫緊、要件トスルモノナル。而シテ支那ニ存在スル實情ニ鑑ミ、コ、防共、目的ニ對スル十分ナル保障ヲ舉グルタメニ、同協定繼續期間中、特定地域ニ日本軍、防共駐屯ヲ認ムルコトヲ内蒙地方ヲ特殊防共區域トスベキコトヲ要求スルモノナル。

日支經濟關係ニ就テ、日本、何等支那ニ於テ經濟的獨占ヲ行ハントスルモノニ非ス、又新ニ東亞ヲ理解シ、コトニ即應ニテ行動セリトスル滿蒙、第三國、利益ヲ制限スルカ如キコトヲ支那ニ求ムルモノニ非ス、唯飽ミテ日支、提携ト合作トヲシテ實効アリタメ、コトヲ期スルモノナル。即チ日支平等、原則ニ立ッテ、支那、帝國臣民ニ支那内地ニ於

Doc 854J

ケル居住營業、自由ヲ容認シテ日支兩國民、經濟的利便ヲ促進
シ、且ツ日支間、歴史的經濟關係ニ鑑ミ特ニ北支 及び内蒙地域
ニ於テハ、資源、開發利用上、日本ニ對シ積極的ニ便宜ヲ與フ
ルコトヲ要求スルモノナル。

日本、支那ニ求ムル所、モノ、大綱以上、如キモノナリ。日本が敢
テ大膽ヲ勵カセバ真意ニ徹スルナリ、日本、支那ニ求ムルモノ、カ西
ミタル領土ニ非ス、又戦費、賠償ニ非サルコトハ明カナリ。

日本、實ニ支那ノ新秩序建設、今後著トシテ、職能ヲ実行スル
ニ必要ナル最少限度、保障ヲ要求セシムルモノナル。日本、
支那、主權ヲ尊重スルノ固ヨリ、道ニテ支那、独立達成、タメニ必
要トスル治外法權ヲ撤廃シ、且ツ租界、通商ニ對シテ積極的
ナル考慮ヲ拂フニ務メナリ。

Doc. 854J

「シント」文書局 第 号
國際檢察部 第八五四丁号

證據及公正ニ関スル證明

余林馨余が下記資格ニ於テ即チ外務省文書課長トシテ日本政府ト公的
關係ニ在ルモノナルコト、並ニ該官長トシテ余ヲ茲ニ添附セラルタル百七十七頁ヨリ
千九百三十八年昭和十三年一月ヨリ十二月附、下記題名、即チ支那事變關係公表
集(第三号)ノ文書ノ保管處ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス
余更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、並ニ右ガ下記名
稱省又ハ部局ノ公式書類及ビ綴ノ部ナルコトヲ證明ス(若シテ綴番号
又ハ引用其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書日、正規所在、公式名稱ヲモ
特記スベシ)

一 外務省

千九百四十六年/昭和二十年/九月二十三日

東京ニ於テ署名

此該官吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

證明人

公式ノ手ニ関スル證明

林 馨 (林)
外務省文書課長
尾 戸 長 春

☆ 余 John A. Curtis 余が聯合國取高指揮官總司令部關係アルモノ
☆ コト、並ニ下記題名ノ文書余が公務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ又
手ニタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス

千九百四十六年/昭和二十年/ 月 日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 欄

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國際檢察部調査官
Richard H. Lusk